

promising administration of the criminal law, to teach such lawless men that the final struggle between the law and its violators, must always find the latter worsted. On the part of this court, there exists the most settled determination to put down the prevalent spirit of lawless violence; and if needs must be, by even more signal instances of extent and character of punishment than those which it seems have not been sufficiently admonitory to this class of offenders. In our government, as now organized, the law is the sole guardian of the life, liberty, property and personal safety of the citizens. Those who combine to prostitute it by force and violence, are guilty of moral treason to their country and its institutions. They are striking a particularly heinous blow at the very objects of social organization can be sustained by the unaided arm of the civil power. Such offenders are doing much to convince the timid that some more rigorous elements are required to be infused into our social system, for the protection of the weak against the strong, the peaceable against the turbulent. Thus giving support to the enemies of free institutions, and paralyzing the efforts of patriotism for the amelioration elsewhere of the social condition of men.

From the same. DRUNKENNESS.

Drunkenness is the fruitful mother of a great portion of the miseries, physical and moral, and most of the crimes which distress and disturb society. I well remember to have heard a venerable and most experienced predecessor, the late Jacob Rush, declare from this bench that he had never, during his long judicial career, which extended to near forty years, tried one case of homicide which did not directly, or indirectly, spring from the excessive use of intoxicating drink. My experience, although much more limited, fully justifies his remark, for with but two exceptions, of the many homicides I have been called on to inquire into, all have either originated or been influenced by the same cause. In no one thing are the virtuous part of the community more deeply interested than in the arrest of this great moral leprosy, and to no part of our citizens are we more deeply indebted than to those who are laboring to awaken the people to the dangerous consequences of this vice, and who, by precept and example, are gradually effecting its reform. In aid of this good work, this court is progressively reducing their grants of tavern licenses, and intend steadily to carry out a system by which all taverns shall be made to conform strictly to the objects and requisitions of the acts of assembly, by which they are authorized.

From the New-York Tribune. "LO! THE POOR INDIAN!"

The Society of Friends, in the spirit of their benign faith, are accustomed to send out two or more of their members to visit such of the Indian tribes as seem most in need of friendly aid and comfort, or most disposed to listen to unselfish advice or reproof. In accordance with this laudable custom, Messrs. John D. Lang and Samuel Taylor, jr. on behalf of the New-York and New-England Conferences, visited successively, the tribes within a thousand miles west of the Mississippi, for the last five months of 1842. Since their return they have published a brief and simple report, which sheds much light on the condition of the unfortunate subjects of their benevolent solicitude. We make room for a single extract, illustrative of the cruel villany of which our government has often been the instrument, but especially in the case of the Cherokees, in depriving these helpless people of the lands we do not need, and they do:

"After we had completed our visit to the Delawares, Munsees, Stockbridges, and Kickapoos, and had seen some of the Kansas tribe, and collected such information as we deemed useful, we returned again to Friend's school in the Shawnee nation, to prepare for our visit to the more southern tribes. The Indians understanding that we were about leaving this part of the country, numbers came to make known their grievances, and others to take leave of us. They represented to us that there was a prospect of the Wyandots, now living in Ohio, coming to settle on a part of their land, and that a very few of the Shawnees were favorable to such a move, but that the vast majority of them were decidedly opposed to it."

"In the proceedings of the Philadelphia meeting of the American Society, as published in the Standard, there are numerous typographical errors, in the resolutions relative to John Q. Adams. One of the most striking is, that Mr. Adams had 'aroused' the abolitionists, instead of 'amused' them, as it should be. I requested the secretary to publish the names which were put on the back of the resolutions, with the request that the society should consider them. But as he did not see fit to do this, with the request, I will state that the names so embraced many of the most decided, efficient, and known supporters of the cause; and that near said, that who was asked, affixed his or her name. In fact, the opinion, that if a vote had been taken, there would have been a hundred would have gone for Mr. Adams. I have no doubt, that had a vote been taken, Mr. Adams would have been elected."

"The negro who was asked, affixed his or her name. In fact, the opinion, that if a vote had been taken, there would have been a hundred would have gone for Mr. Adams. I have no doubt, that had a vote been taken, Mr. Adams would have been elected."

"The negro who was asked, affixed his or her name. In fact, the opinion, that if a vote had been taken, there would have been a hundred would have gone for Mr. Adams. I have no doubt, that had a vote been taken, Mr. Adams would have been elected."

"The negro who was asked, affixed his or her name. In fact, the opinion, that if a vote had been taken, there would have been a hundred would have gone for Mr. Adams. I have no doubt, that had a vote been taken, Mr. Adams would have been elected."

Communications.

ANTI-SLAVERY POLITICAL ACTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30th, 1843.
I promised some friends, nearly two weeks ago, to write you an account, for the information more particularly of your Pennsylvania readers, of an interesting meeting held in this city, in reference to the political duty of abolitionists; but till now, I have not had sufficient leisure for the purpose.

The meeting was held on the evening of the 12th instant. It was larger than meetings of this kind have usually been among us, and embraced not only some of our best men, but men whose differing views on the political question had for some time previous prevented any effective co-operation. Thomas Earle was appointed chairman, and William Greaves, secretary.

Samuel D. Hastings offered a preamble and resolution, declaring that the two great political parties are either directly or indirectly supporting slavery, and refusing to do anything for its abolition, and that as long as they occupy their present position of subservience to the slave-power, in their efforts to secure slaveholding influence and votes, they will never adopt any efficient measures for the overthrow of slavery; and that it is therefore the duty of abolitionists to nominate such men, and such men only, as are known to be in favor of the abrogation of all laws and constitutional provisions which sustain the holding of human beings in slavery.

This preamble and resolution was discussed by the mover, S. S. Foster, Thomas Earle, who left the chair for the purpose, and others. Foster's speech was a very strong one. He explained the apparent inconsistency of a non-resistance advocating political action. It was known, he said, that he was a non-voter. With his views he could not conscientiously use the political franchise. He believed there was a better way for him to act. But the great mass of men, and the great mass of abolitionists, had no such scruples. They used the right of suffrage. Now, what these were bound to do, was to use this right in the manner best calculated to promote the cause of the slave. This was their duty; and it was his duty as an abolitionist, to urge them with all his might to its performance. He believed the plan of nominating men known to be abolitionists, and voting for them, and then only, to be the best mode of political action offered to our choice. The moral influence of consistency at the polls, he argued, would itself do much for the cause; and when to this was added the force of respectable and increasing numbers, it would be evident to all that days of slavery were numbered. He was therefore for independent nominations, not only for president and governor, but down to the most insignificant office in the gift of the pettiest borough or township. He recommended the anti-slavery pledge, and told of the immense good Abby Kelley had done in Western New-York, by its circulation.

Thomas Earle approved of the preamble and resolution in the main, and of the remarks which had been made upon them. He, however, did not think the policy proposed the best one. He was for the organization of a permanent party, on thorough democratic principles. He believed that an anti-slavery party, thus constituted, would do much more for abolition, than the organization proposed, which would certainly soon be swallowed up by one of the great political parties. There was still another plan which he would be willing to act upon, and which he also thought preferable to that proposed. It was to nominate candidates, known as abolitionists, for the various offices to be filled; and if afterwards it was found that in any instance, the other parties had set by that would answer, affirmatively, one question, to substitute such men in the place of the abolitionists previously nominated. As it was manifest, however, he did not insist upon his preference. He was glad to see the determination manifested by the meeting to do something politically, and he expected, notwithstanding their course did not meet his views exactly, and that he could not act officially with those who composed it, to aid them as far as he could in promoting its object.

Resolutions were then passed, declaring it important to nominate an electoral ticket for the State, and a candidate for governor; and going into the details, by which this was to be best accomplished. Other proceedings were had, of no particular importance, and which I need not therefore mention.

Having thus complied with the request made of me, and hoping that the substance of my letter will not be altogether without interest to yourself, and those for whom it was more particularly intended, I am yours, truly,
J. M. McKIM.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

In the proceedings of the Philadelphia meeting of the American Society, as published in the Standard, there are numerous typographical errors, in the resolutions relative to John Q. Adams. One of the most striking is, that Mr. Adams had 'aroused' the abolitionists, instead of 'amused' them, as it should be. I requested the secretary to publish the names which were put on the back of the resolutions, with the request that the society should consider them. But as he did not see fit to do this, with the request, I will state that the names so embraced many of the most decided, efficient, and known supporters of the cause; and that near said, that who was asked, affixed his or her name. In fact, the opinion, that if a vote had been taken, there would have been a hundred would have gone for Mr. Adams. I have no doubt, that had a vote been taken, Mr. Adams would have been elected."

"The negro who was asked, affixed his or her name. In fact, the opinion, that if a vote had been taken, there would have been a hundred would have gone for Mr. Adams. I have no doubt, that had a vote been taken, Mr. Adams would have been elected."

"The negro who was asked, affixed his or her name. In fact, the opinion, that if a vote had been taken, there would have been a hundred would have gone for Mr. Adams. I have no doubt, that had a vote been taken, Mr. Adams would have been elected."

to the abolitionists, "the tendency course is to retard the coming of that blessing which they all sigh." I presume, if he were to be a change of course for them, it would be to vote ticket, including Henry Clay; advocate of petition, and the right of free colored vote; some thing to give in payment, which he have not; and to oppose the admission of a question and to affect the interest of women, than of southern slaves; but to wait, for the abolition, for the irresistible manifestation of God, and for the coming of the millennium.

He declared, expressly, that he had no purpose and desire to interfere with the rights of the South. And while he declared his abolitionist of the school of Thomas Jefferson, should be misunderstood as being too fanatical to say, that God would make the slaves free some time, which is the usual slang of the abolitionists; he added, "not as I expect in my day, some day hereafter." Let this honest man, who is not a member of the southern gentleman, called to intimate, as I understand him, that them of slavery and the coming of the millennium be simultaneous. "This, in my judgment," he will be the consummation of the Christian religion be the long hoped for day when the lion shall lie with the lamb, and when all the glorious promises of the Old Testament—promises and prophecies—confirmed by Jesus Christ—shall reach complete fulfillment. In that day, I believe in will be a nobler, a purer, a more elevated being, than we see him now—when he will approach nearer the angels."

Now, would not every southern slaveholder say at least as much for abolition as I have? Would not nine-tenths of the southern members of Congress say the same? Does he go a hair's breadth the gradualism and indefiniteness that was hearybody, best, the members of the present abolition societies are willing to wait for abolition? Will they wait for the Old and New Testament? They are not willing to wait for human nature in general shall have been miraculously transformed into the angelic nature. Adams, therefore, did well to disclaim sympathy with him. Some of the reports of the speech, manifestly the whole papers of different markets, are far against the abolition doctrine, than the extracts taken from your report.

There are, I admit, some passages in speech, which look a little more like abolition than I have noticed. Mr. Adams generally contrived something that will do to quote to each class of, and to leave his proposition open to future definition. There is one passage—"I wish to have nothing with them" (the institutions of the South)—which he takes as favoring the prayer of the Latiner their petitions, viz., that the North should be exempted by an alteration of the Constitution from all connection with slavery. If he is in favor of that at all, he is not a true and faithful advocate. When a close of the last Congress he was refused a suspension of the rules for a public presentation of the Limitation, he trusted it off privately to the clerk, and own rule for the quiet internment of abolition petition. He ought to have kept it on hand, as he has intentions for dissolving the Union, and to have present at this session, as he has not those for dissent. And as he cannot now recall his past errors, he is to present a resolution for amending the Constitution as to release the North from participation in slavery obtain a vote on its reference. Why does he not do so?

You speak of "the old man Adams having obtained a great triumph over the age." Nothing, however, has as yet been done, in opposition to that rule. If it should be abolished, the triumph be due to the faithful abolition voters of the N. and not to the supporters of Mr. Adams, of dual slaveholders, opposed to emancipation, gradual or indirect.

In conclusion, I respectfully ask to publish Mr. Adams's Cincinnati and Pittsburgh lectures, which you will find in the Liberator, of Decem.

THE FEDERAL PATRIOT'S INVITATION TO HIS TEXAN BROTHER.

Set to a variety of music, but admirably adapted to the "Yankee voluntary."

BY E. L. Y.

Come brother republicans, come to arms,
The world's wide arena is filled with arms,
The tyrants of Europe are leagued in length,
So let us be united, for "union" is strength.

Where yet must be finished this terrible mass,
The king and the courier are on our track,
The Pope and the priest follow close at their back,
And at intervals join in this holy song:
"The victim must perish, thine is her right,
"On! on! and we'll sup on herizard to-night."
Then let us protect her while yet she has breath,
Because, if they catch her, they'll shake her to death.
Oh, come, brothers come! at this moment of need,
Ere the foe has accomplished his astardly deed,
Ere Liberty, prostrated, rolls in the dust,
Come join in our cause, 'tis the cause of the just.
Rise! confederate, with us in this grand crusade,
To achieve one end, let us both be swayed;
We are one, even now, in all vital things,
For we both love freedom, and both hate kings,
The jewel-strewn crown we would tramp in the dirt,
And all of the sceptre, tobacco pipe squirt,
Our dear institutions, no stranger to faith,
Though vastly peculiar are somewhat the same;
One spirit pervades them, they differ only in name,
In this, yours are more in the tropical zone,
The negro we hate with a mutual zeal;
His body we flog and his wages we steal,
Woman whipping, too, holds an important place;
And we both hate cats with unquestioning grace.
Our children—unborn generations we wd.,
And if he shall vex us, can slaughter a fend,
Our honor amidst scenes of the fiercest strife,
Nothing now disjoins us excepting the foe.
Oh! a grand fraternity we would be!
The commissioned apostles of Liberty,
Temple got up in peculiar style,
The corner-stone to the topmost tile,
The crowded with worshippers firm and true,
At heart, and the lightest hue,
In both many and strong,
All best and good, they shall be true,
The whole negro race.

FRIENDS' MEETING.

which way the wind blows."
The Standard's inquirer needs not be told, I know it was "Friends." I will say, in a preliminary meeting, when the Standard was crowded of the same left a floor for the Standard's inquirer, and I observed which way the wind blows."

"The negro who was asked, affixed his or her name. In fact, the opinion, that if a vote had been taken, there would have been a hundred would have gone for Mr. Adams. I have no doubt, that had a vote been taken, Mr. Adams would have been elected."

same shall be proven, that the perpetrator thereof, may be instantly dismissed from your service.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, respectfully represent to your honorable bodies, that they have learned with sorrow and indignation, that certain officers for the District of Columbia, and in particular "the national guard," appointed, directed, and paid by the government of the United States, are accustomed, in their official capacity, and by virtue of the powers in them vested, to aid in the capture, recovery, and detention of persons claimed, alleged, or suspected to be fugitive slaves, when frequently such persons so arrested or detained, are free-born citizens of this republic.

That the national domain being the common property of the American people, and being under the exclusive jurisdiction of their Congress, in all cases whatsoever, the undersigned do solemnly protest against the allowance by your honorable bodies, of any conduct on the part of its officers, which tends to deprive any person coming within its limits, of the "inalienable rights of life, or liberty," and they respectfully and earnestly ask for the immediate enactment of a law rendering it highly penal for any officer in the said district, acting under the authority of Congress, to aid, directly or indirectly, in seizing or detaining any person on pretense, that such person is a fugitive from slavery.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1844.



POLITICS OF ANTI-SLAVERY.

(Continued.)

The doctrine of "State rights," and "strict construction," had its origin in slavery.

It is no unmeaning boast, which the southerners so often make, of their "chivalry." They are the lineal descendants of the cavaliers, and heirs of the feudal system. They possess not only the powers of feudal lords over their vassals, but others of high and tremendous import, which feudal masters never possessed. Thus they may sell a slave from the plantation, to any part of the world. This involves all the horrors of the separation of families, of slave breeding, and the slave-trade; and may be justly considered as the most foul and hideous feature of the worst possible system of servitude. It was a prominent trait of the feudal barons, to cherish a perpetual jealousy of the central power of the State. The history of the domestic policy of the European sovereigns, for a thousand years, is a succession of wars, and the same the history of the United States, and centrifugal forces of the great vassal-holding lords; for these, whenever it suited their interest, pride, or caprice, refused submission to the laws, and took arms to resist their execution. The policy of the sovereigns was to enfranchise the serfs, and employ them as a means of humbling the haughty and rebellious nobles. In Russia, where the feudal system still subsists, in its ancient rigor, somewhat softened by the influence reflected from the freedom and refinement of western Europe, the old contest between the sovereign and nobles has been going on for a long time, and is going on with increasing earnestness at the present time. The deterioration and sudden death of so many Russian emperors, have been owing more to their attempts to circumscribe the power of the nobles, and relieve the serfs from their cruel oppression, than to all other causes. Alexander emancipated considerable bodies of serfs; but it has been stated, with a sort of exultation, of which we have examples in our own country, and our northern press, that many of these have voluntarily returned to the state of villenage, from pure disgust of freedom. It appears that Nicholas not long ago issued a decree for very extensive if not general emancipation; but in consequence, as it is supposed, of the resistance and menaces of the nobility, he issued another decree, which, though not directly revoking the first, rendered it inoperative.

The question of State rights, strict construction, and nullification, all one in substance, we regard as essentially the same as that which so long agitated the nations of western Europe, and is still pending in Russia. It arises from fear and jealousy, naturally entertained by feudal lords, of a central and overshadowing sovereignty. In the United States the ordinary uneasiness and jealousy of those lords, is aggravated to a degree of frenzy, by the surrounding infection of freedom, by the influence of English example, and of a free press, and by the zeal with which abolitionists are availing themselves of it.

The doctrine of strict construction and State rights was originated by Jefferson, and came into operation in the federal government when, under his auspices, slavery obtained the ascendancy. That the doctrine was got up for the protection of the slave interest, is proved by the fact that its author and disciples have been the most unscrupulous, not only in stretching the powers of the Constitution, as if it were merely a bit of parchment, or rather of India rubber; but also in committing palpable and acknowledged violations of it, whenever they could thereby strengthen and aggrandize the slaveholding interest.

The strict constructionists passed laws confiscating property owned by slaveholders to foreigners; and they have passed "stop laws," to prevent northern merchants from collecting their dues in the slave States, and resisted, and do resist, the establishment of a bankruptcy, so essential to the stability and commerce, and so uniformly demanded, both by creditors, in every commercial community, and by the public mind. The objection which they have always made, is that it "impairs the obligation of a contract," is inspired by the fact that a debtor does not refuse to pay, and all he possesses, and yet can be made to pay, when Virginians exonerate their English creditors at all, and from paying their northern creditors, but India has a general disposition to resist every measure of advantage, and growth of commerce, and of the motive for opposing the slave States have been and then have de-

stroyed every postmaster in the country to suppress and destroy any publication touching slavery. There are many parts of the Holy Scriptures which it would have been, by

solely to the business of raising slaves for market, and these, being real estate, cannot be sold for the benefit of the creditor, this remedy would be of no value. In all this complicated system of injustice, to call it by no other name, strict constructionists can see no "impairing of the obligation of contracts!" These laws are evidently intended to operate against northern and foreign dealers in articles of necessity and luxury, for masters' families, and subsistence, clothing, and implements for slaves. If they operated mutually upon the masters themselves, they never would have been passed. Now, national bankrupt laws ride over all these arrangements, and treat the property of a southern lord of slaves with no more respect than of a northern yeoman or laborer. This is the principal motive of the slaveholders for opposing a sound and uniform system of law for cases of bankruptcy, a law which would do more to impart stability and purity to trade and commerce, than almost any other thing which it is in the power of government to do. It is evident, therefore, that the real motive for opposing the establishment of such a system, is not that it would impair, but that it would enforce the obligation of contracts; and that the local laws which such a system would subvert, if they are not technically in violation of the Constitution, are a palpable violation of the moral principle on which the provision of the Constitution is based.

The strict constructionists, soon after they came into power, carried their squeamishness to such a ridiculous length, as to refuse to incorporate a religious society in the District of Columbia, or to grant land upon which to build a church in the territories of the United States, because, they said, it would be contrary to that clause of the Constitution, which declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion;" but they did not hesitate to annex to this Union a foreign territory, large enough for an empire, although Mr. Jefferson admitted that it was transcending the power delegated by the parties to the Union, and a violation of the Constitution. But this acquisition opened a slave market, doubled the value of slaves, and furnished material for new slave States. It is true that it brought other advantages; but no consideration of convenience or necessity could justify a plain infringement of the federal compact. "Necessity, the tyrant's plea," says Milton. It was so, emphatically, in this case. If the necessity existed, there would, for that very reason, have been no difficulty in obtaining the consent of the people to an amendment of the Constitution, conferring the desired authority.

When the king of Holland made his award, giving to Great Britain a large, and to her the only important part of the disputed territory of Maine and Massachusetts, the leading State rights men in the Senate, with General Jackson, a State rights President, at their head, were in favor of accepting and ratifying it, without the consent of the representatives of the people of Maine, and without even consulting either the government or people of Massachusetts! This was the respect of State rights men for State rights! Yet, when a less portion of this territory was finally ceded for full equivalents, and with the unanimous consent of both the States to which the territory belonged, then many of the State rights and strict construction men raised a clamor against it, as an infraction of the Constitution, because it had not conferred, in express terms, the power of ceding any portion of the republic! How is such inconsistency to be explained? Our opinion is, that at the date of the Ashburton treaty, it suited the purposes of these strict constructionists to retain and cherish, instead of removing all possible causes of irritation and hostility against Great Britain. For now the darling object of the slaveholders was to obtain Texas. To accomplish this without a war with Great Britain, they knew to be morally impossible; and they knew, also, that to induce the people of the North, in the face of this fact, to join in an act of perfidy and robbery, for the sole purpose of increasing and perpetuating slavery, and the preponderance of the slave power in the Union, was equally impossible. For this reason, all the chances of war were to be preserved and husbanded. Those who opposed the ratification of the treaty, were precisely the men and the presses which then, and now are, and were more fierce for the acquisition of Texas. We will mention only Mr. Benton, of the Senate; Messrs. Wise and Gilmer, of the House, and the Madisonian newspaper.

In 1798, a law was passed by Congress, and entirely approved by such patriots as Washington and Patrick Henry, neither of them then in public life, by which false and malicious slanders, and libels upon the government, or any branch of the government, with intent to stir up sedition and opposition, were made punishable by fine and imprisonment. But the accused was allowed by this law, to give evidence of the truth of the words, as a full and complete justification. By the law of libel, as it existed previously throughout the country, the accused was not permitted to prove the truth of the defamatory words, but might be sentenced to incarceration, at the discretion of the judge, though every word that he uttered were true, for at that time the maxim, "the greater the truth the greater the libel," still prevailed. Moreover, by the old law of libel, the jury were not permitted to determine whether the words were libellous, (which was the only question of real importance,) but merely whether the person charged were the author, the judges claiming, and exercising the right of determining whether the words should be construed into a criminal offense. Now, the law in question, called the Sedition Law, gave the jury entire control of the whole question of "guilty or not guilty." In other words, it applied for the first time, in our jurisprudence, the trial by jury, to cases of public slander, cases in which, above most others, it is necessary to the freedom of the press, the purity of the government, and the safety of the citizens. But notwithstanding all this, the strict constructionists, and State rights men, with Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison at their head, declared this to be a plain infraction of the provision that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or the press." This law greatly enlarged the liberty of speech and the press, but the slave politicians did not mind that. They knew that the people were extremely sensitive on these points, that their jealousy of any interference whatever could be easily excited, and their passions inflamed, and that then they would not stand to make nice legal distinctions, which, in fact, they could not, without inquiring carefully what was the precise state of the old law, and the exact interpretation of the new. This law, the legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia, under the auspices of Jefferson and Madison, "nullified," (except that they did not resist with military force.) They declared it null and void. The legislatures of all the free States, except Pennsylvania, declared it, in their opinion, a constitutional, necessary and proper law, referring for justification of it, to the notorious and increasing licentiousness of the press. Had the law been sustained, it would, in all probability, have saved this country from much, if not the greater part of the political profligacy and corruption, which have so early characterized our career. But therefore, it may be asked, should the slaveholders have felt any special interest in opposing the Sedition Law? We have explained this in a former part of this essay, but to save the trouble and difficulty of a reference to back papers, we will say here, that we do not presume that they felt any interest in opposing it, or would have opposed it, if it had not offered the means of stirring up the prejudices, inflaming the passions, and hoodwinking the judgments of the well-meaning mass of the people; so that they might be used by slaveholders and demagogues, for the overthrow of the last of the only two administrations, which have not been controlled by slavemongers and their retainers—the demagogues.

And now let us see what the strict constructionists and nullifiers attempted to do to the freedom of the press, when they thought the continuance of slavery was jeopardized by the exercise of that freedom. Mr. Calhoun brought into the Senate of the United States, a bill, authorizing and requiring every postmaster in the country to suppress and destroy any publication touching slavery. There are many parts of the Holy Scriptures which it would have been, by

same shall be proven, that the perpetrator thereof, may be instantly dismissed from your service.

same shall be proven, that the perpetrator thereof, may be instantly dismissed from your service.

that bill, a crime to print and circulate through the press. The very law itself, had it passed, could not have been distributed through the post-office, for that was respecting slavery. In fact it made the postmaster general, an inquisitor general, and all the city and village post-masters, his familiars, and even worse; for each was authorized and required to judge whether a publication ought, or ought not to be suppressed; so that a question with which the slaveholders had before excited the people to madness, because it was to be submitted to learned and exalted judges, and good and true men selected as jurors, and subject to challenge, was now to be submitted to every servile and petty postmaster, appointed, perhaps, for this very purpose. It was establishing a censorship of the press, to be exercised by ten thousand ignorant and irresponsible censors, instead of one or two of the most learned, as was the case at the courts of Europe, while such a thing was tolerated there, and in the Inquisition at Rome.

Some will say, as they have said, that the bill would have been no infringement of the right of printing and publishing; because it did not forbid either. No, nor does the gag-rule prevent our writing, signing, and sending petitions to Congress, but it prevents their being heard, when they get there. A petition that is not received, is no more a petition, than the blank paper would be on which it is written. A publication, suppressed as soon as it comes from the press, is no more a publication, and the design of the liberty of the press, is no more fulfilled, than if it had been suppressed in manuscript; as royal and inquisitorial censors were wont to do. The bill was lost in the House of Representatives, but, before it reached the support of the strict constructionists and nullifiers. They were now able to perceive that the bill, of this character, would be no "abridging of the freedom of the press," that freedom being employed in assailing Southern slavery!"

"What man, seeing this,
And having human feelings, does not blush,
And hang his head, to think himself a man?"

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.

It has always been a deeply-cherished thought with us, that the sentiment of an enlarged humanity—the doctrine of human brotherhood, of which the Declaration of Independence is merely the outside—would ultimately divide in twain the national slavocracy; and we have honest mass of the northern democracy; and we have always believed that nothing else could do it, so firm and habitual was the dominion of the trading demagogues, who, whipping and spurring with might and main, have for half a century been riding to undeserved and fatal eminence, on the back of the unreflecting and despised multitude. Thanks to that vestal fire which lives in human breasts, often smouldering, but never extinguished; that

"No nobleness that lives
In every man, sleeping, but never dead,"
our hope seems about to be realized. There will be hard struggles, yet. There are political bandits, who, true to the ruling passion, will sell their lives as dearly as possible; but their end must come—their days are numbered.

With the greatest pleasure have we seen the democratic presses, one after another, with a sternness and brevity, which could not fail to startle and throw back the slave-mongers, who calculated upon their continued delusion, come out and denounce the project of annexing Texas, and the most high-handed, anti-democratic, open, gross, and palpable violation of the fundamental right of free petition. It was our intention to copy to-day a number of these sharp, quick, unequivocal shots, which have astonished Mr. Wise, as the shots of Concord did the boy who had never seen anything but a training. "By jingo," said he, "they're firing bullets!" We defer our doing, for want of sufficient space. But we cannot defer our thanks to Mr. Beardsley, of this State, for the great good he has done on the question of the right of petition. At the same time, we may say to him, that he reckons without his host, if he supposes we are going to be satisfied with having our own stolen property restored. We will demand, with new energy, and with an emphasis swelling to a note of thunder, immediate and entire restitution to our brethren. Ho, for the District of Columbia!

"Once more to the breach, dear friends; once more,
Or close the wall up with New England's doom!"

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

This highly popular writer has just issued a new volume of Poems, in very neat and tasteful style. Between this and his first volume, there is most manifest improvement. That was the utterance of youth, full of poetic promise; this has the matured, well-proportioned beauty of manhood. He has evidently studied to perfect himself in poetry as an art; and better than this, the growth of his soul, of large, liberal, and comprehensive thought, is visible on every page.

We are not sure that this volume does not place Lowell at the head of American poets. He has not the same melodious flow of versification as Longfellow or Bryant; but his simple, rugged beauty, so much like the best poetry of the old English school, is to us more attractive. Like Whitier, he burns with love of Freedom, and detestation of all wrong and oppression; but his thoughts are far more expansive, more universe-embracing, than Whitier's.

Critics will probably pronounce Prometheus the gem of the book. It is filled with high philosophy, uttered in tones of mournful grandeur, like the old Greek Eschylus. The Legend of Britany beams with poetic beauty. What could be more sweetly graceful than the following description of a young romantic girl?

"None looked upon her but she straightway thought
Of all the greatest depths of country cheer,
And into each one's heart was fresh and bright brought
What was to him the sweetest time of year.
So was her very look and motion fraught
With out-of-door delights and forest lore;
Not the first violet on a woodland lea;
Seemed a more visible gift of spring than she.
She dwelt forever in a region bright,
Peopled with living haunts of her own,
Where night could come but with visions of delight,
Far far aloof from earth's eternal mean
A summer cloud thrilled through with light,
Floating beneath the blue sky all alone,
Her spirit wandered by itself, and won
A golden edge from some romantic sun."

On the last page, are two sonnets from this volume; one to Wendell Phillips, the other to Joshua R. Giddings. We quote them to be the most beautiful specimens of verse, but to show how nobly this gifted young poet throws himself on the unpopular side, and with what a manly spirit he strikes his lyre for God and Freedom.

"A WILD HOOSIER."—He is the only member of Congress whom I have ever heard, either in public or private, declare himself in favor of repudiation "in the abstract." At an educational meeting, held in his State, within the past year, he delivered his views as follows:
"If a boy is liked to make him go to school, I don't blame him for going; but if a boy of mine was such a fool as to go of his own accord, I'd lick him half to death, for I'd know he'd never be good for anything any how. Look at me! How was I made? Did I ever have any what you call education?"

In Congress he votes that Mr. Adams shall not be permitted to speak in favor of the right of petition, although as many slaveholders as desired had just been permitted, by a suspension of the gag-rule, to address the House on the other side.
He wants that the West have power now, and will go for their own improvements at the common expense, without "the dead weight" of similar improvements in other sections.

He says that he feels "a perfect contempt" for the distracting law of the last Congress. Yet John Tyler signed the bill, and he calls John Tyler "a pretty good old soul, but not so great a man by any considerable as General Jackson."

We trust that these few lines will aid the cause of education "considerable."

Nett receipts from the Decennial Meeting, at Philadelphia, \$402 55.

We have received a communication from Abby Kelley too, but which we shall publish with pleasure.

NOTICES

NOTICES.

Advertisement in behalf of the New-York Vigilance Committee.

The following are the items, the sum of which was acknowledged in the Standard of December 28. Collected at several meetings since, C. Marriott and friends, \$11; D. Thomas, by C. Marriott, \$8; N. Atkinson, \$5; Mrs. Peterson, \$2; Mrs. Livingston, \$2.50; A friend, \$5; J. M. F. \$3.50; Mrs. Mitchell, \$2; Mr. C. \$5; Smilica, \$1; W. H. P. \$3; R. G. W. \$10; Mr. L. \$3; Mr. Rankin, \$15; collected at monthly meeting, Miss C. \$2; D. H. \$5; E. H. B. \$2; Mr. A. \$2; Miss C. \$5.50; Altman, \$2; Ball, \$5; Adams, \$1; Atkinson, \$1; Dr. M. \$1; Leemont, \$1; Wesleyan A. S. by Miss Whitehouse \$5; G. W. R. Wesleyan Female A. S. by Miss Whitehouse \$5; G. W. R. \$5; Mrs. T. Jackson, \$2; Dr. R. \$7; Mr. H. \$1; Wesleyan Female A. S. (by Mr. S.) \$1; collected at monthly meeting, \$3.50; cash, \$5; J. E. H. W. \$18; H. D. S. \$2; S. W. \$1; friends in New Bedford, \$7; friends in Nantucket, \$14.50; friends in Providence, \$20.50; W. E. W. \$3; Den. C., Hartford, Ct. \$3; friends in Middletown, Ct. \$7; do. in Farmington, Ct. \$14; H. S. \$1.50; Mr. Milne, \$4; M. H. B. \$2; A. O. W. \$1; H. S. \$1; L. P. \$3; S. \$2; H. B. \$1; D. P. \$1; R. \$3; cash, \$2; Mr. A. \$1; H. D. S. \$1; collected at monthly meeting, \$8; Mr. Walker, \$10; friend in Massachusetts, \$34; Mr. B. (by L. Tappan) \$5; collected at monthly meeting, \$6.20; Hall \$50; cis; H. S. \$1; collected at Bethel church, \$4; Mr. S. \$2; cash \$1; Mr. C. \$1; Mr. S. \$1; Mr. Brown \$1; Mr. H. \$1; cash \$50; cis; cash \$1; Mr. Child, \$5; Mr. Jay, \$5; Gibbs, \$1; Mr. L. \$1; Mr. Jackson, \$1; collected at monthly meeting, \$3.70; Mr. L. \$1.

CHARLES E. RAY,

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, held December 21st, 1843, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the interests of the anti-slavery cause in this State require that the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, instead of being issued as it now is, gratuitously and at irregular intervals, should be published as a regular monthly or semi-monthly paper, to be issued at stated periods, and sustained by a regular subscription list.

"Resolve, That for the sake of convenience and economy, and the better to insure success in the measure, an arrangement be made, if practicable, with James M. McKim, our publishing agent, and C. C. Burleigh, our corresponding secretary and travelling agent, by which they shall become the editors and the publishers of the paper, and have the sole responsibility of its manage-

In pursuance of the above resolutions, an arrangement has been made by which the undersigned have agreed to revive the Pennsylvania Freeman as a regular semi-monthly paper, and to assume the entire control and responsibility of its publication.

The first number will be issued in the second week in January. It will be published on a medium sheet, handsome paper, and in neat type. The price will be 75 cents per annum, in advance.

The character of the paper will not differ from that of the anti-slavery papers, except it be in the fact that it will allow, perhaps, a wider range of discussion; and a greater amount of freedom, than would be tolerated in

The subjects which shall mainly occupy our attention will be the Church, the clergy, political parties, and political partisans; their present condition in respect to the anti-slavery cause, and the duties of abolitionists in re-

There are other topics of perhaps equal importance, though they may not occupy the same prominence, which shall claim our notice. Among these may be mentioned the duty of abstinence from slave-labor products, and the initiative disfranchisement by this commonwealth of

The columns of the paper will be open to all classes of abolitionists, without partiality, and the proceedings of

anti-slavery meetings of every description will be freely
published: J. M. McKIM,
C. C. BURLEIGH.

PHILADELPHIA FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY.

The members of this society are requested to call at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 31 North Fifth street, and obtain memorials to Congress and to the State Legislature for circulation. Let the work of soliciting subscribers be promptly commenced.

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

— CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD. —

ASHES.	IRON.
Per. Cent. and 1/2. 4.50 a	Per. Cent. & 1/2. for 31.00 a 33.00

Pearl	8.00	a	6.12	do. American	25.00	a	28.50
CANDLES.				Bar do. rolled			70.00
Mould, tallow lb.	9	a	11	do. Russia PSI			100.00
Dipped do.				do. do. new do.	75.00	a	
Sperm	31	a	33	do. Sweden	70.50	a	80.00
COAL.				do. Eng. com.			57.50
Liverpool, chaldron	5.50	a	2.00	do. do. refined			70.00
				Shag E. & Am. lb.			

Newcastle	7.00 a	8.00	Free L. & Ann. lb.	0.00 a	8 1/2
Scotch	7.00 a	8.00	Hoop do. do. cwt.	5.00 a	5.50
Sidney Picton	6.75 a	6.25	LEAD.		
Anthracite, 2,000lbs.	5.00 a	5.75	Pig, 100 lbs.	3.66 1/2 a	3.62 1/2
COFFEE.			Bar, lb.	4 1/2 a	4 1/2
Java	10 1/2 a	11	Sheet	4 1/2 a	
Sumatra	7 a	7	LEATHER.		
Porto Rico	7 1/2 a	8	Oak lb. (sole.)	19 a	24

ve	Laguayra	7 a 8	Hemlock, light	16 a 17
Is-	Cuba	6 1/2 a 7	do. middle	16 a 17
ort	Brazil	6 1/2 a 7	do. heavy	14 1/2 a 16 1/2
le,	St. Domingo	5 1/2 a 6	do. damaged	18 1/2 a 19 1/2
er	COTTON.		LUMBER.	
	New Orleans	8 a 12	Boards, N. R. }	30.00 a 25.00
	Alabama	8 a 12	M. ft. }	
			2c. and up	30.00

Florida	7 1/2	3	do. Edg. pine	7	10.00
Upland	6 1/2	3	do. Albany, piece	7	17
Upland, fair	9	9	Plank Ga. pine, M.	10.00	25.00
Upland, good and fine	10	10	Scantling pine	14.00	15.00
DOMESTICS.			do. oak	30.00	35.00
Shirting, brown 3-4	3 1/2	5 1/2	Timber oak, cu. ft.	25	37
do. do. 7-8	5	7	do. Ga. yel. pine	38	40
do. do. bleached	4	7	Shingles, cy. M.	11.00	14.00

do. S. 1	do	7	a 11	Staves w. g. pipe M.	45.00	a 46.00
Slutings, brown	4-6	6	a 18	do. do. hhd.	32.00	a 33.00
do. do.	5-4	10	a 12 1/2	do. do. bbl.	27.00	a 28.00
do. bleached	4-4	7	a 12	do. r. oak hhd.	25.00	a .
do. do.	5-4	12	a 15	Heading, w. o.	40.00	a 43.00
Calicoes, blue		7	a 13	Hoops	25.00	a 30.00
do. do.	5-4	4	a 18			
				MOLASSES.		
				Black Oak	22	a 23

Plaids	7	a	10	Porto Rico	26	a	26
Stripes, fast colors	7	a	10	St. Croix	26	a	26
Satinets	25	a	80	Trinidad, Cuba	22	a	27
Checks 4-4	7	a	10	Martinique & Guadeloupe	27	a	28
Cotton yarn, 5 a 13	11	a	14	Havana & Matanzas	27	a	28
do. 14 a 13	—	a	15	Neuritas	26	a	26
do. 20 a 23	—	a	—				

DRUGS & DYES.
NAILS.

00	Alum, lb.	3 a	Ad, 4d a 40d	4 a 4 1/2
00	Cochineal	.95 a 1.08	(3d 1 cent and 2d 2 cents more.)	
50	Copperas	1 1/2 a 1 1/2	Wronght, 6d a 20d	10 a 13 1/2
50	Gum shellac	1 1/2 a 1 1/2	Horseshoe, No. 7 a 9	18 a 20
	do. copal washed	35 a 42	NAVAL STORES.	
50	do. Arabic	22 a 38	Tar, bbl.	1.25 a 1.50
00	Madder	18 a 17	Pitch	1.12 1/2 a 1.25
			Resin	

00	Oil of Vitriol	2.50	a 2.75	Rose	.65	a .75
00	Castor, gall.	75	a 80	Turp. Wil'ton soft	2.62	a 2.76
00	Tartaric acid, lb.	50	a 55	do. N. C. soft	2.62	a 2.75
00	Verdigris	22	a 26	Spirits Turp'time	33	a 35
00	Vitriol, blue	8	a —			
	DYEWOODS.			OILS.		
00	Brazilletto, ton	25.00	a 27.00	Olive, gall.	57	a 90
00	Cumwood	50.00	a 50.00	Linseed, American	75	a 76
				Whale	40	a 42

00	Fustic, Cuba	28.00 a 26.00	Sperm, fall	75 a 77
00	do. Tampico	16.00 a 15.00	do. winter	85 a 87
50	Logwood, Cpy.	27.00 a 28.00	Lard oil	a 65
	FEATHERS.		PROVISIONS.	
00	Live, foreign lb.	13 a 24	Beefmess bbl.	6.12 a 6.50
00	do. American	25 a 27	do. prime	4.12 a 4.50
25	FISH.		Butter, prime	14 a 16

00	Dry cod, cwt.	2.50 a 2.62	do. ord. to good	9 a 10
00	Dry scal.	1.26 a 1.50	do. common	6 a
25	Pickled, bbl.	4.00 a 4.25	Hog's lard	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
00	do. salmon, tee	15.00 17.00	Pork, mess bbl.	10.00 a 10.25
00	Smoked do. lb.	.9 a .19	do. prime	8.12 a 8.50
00	Mackerel, 1, bbl.	10.56 a 10.75	do. cargo	a
00	do. No. 2	8.56 a 8.75	Cheese, Am. lbs.	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
00	do. No. 3	5.50 a 6.50	Ham, smoked	4 1/2 a 5

00	Shad, C. hf. bbl.	6.50 a 6.50		RICE.	
00	Buckp't. bbl.	4.00 a 7.00	100 lbs.		2.60 a 2.97
00	Mass. do.	12.50 a 13.00		STEEL.	
00	Herring, pickled	3.00 a 3.25	German lb.		10½ a 19
00	do. scale box,	40 a .45	English, hoop L.		13 a 13½
00	do. No. 1	30 a .	Trieste, in boxes		6½ a 7
25	do. No. 2	20 a .	American		5 a

00	FLAX.	8 a 11	Spring	82 a 6
00	Russia, lb.		SUGARS.	
50	American	8 a 8 1/2	St. Croix, lb.	7 a 7 1/2
00	FLOUR & MEAL.		New-Orleans	6 a 7
00	Genesee	4.62 a 4.68	Cuba, Muscovado	6 a 7
00	Troy	4.62 a .	Porto Rico	6 a 7 1/2
00	Ohio, via canal	4.66 a 4.62	Havana, white	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
00	Michigan	4.66 a 4.65	do. brown	6 1/2 a 7

00	Philadelphia	4.50	a	Cuba, white	9 a 10
00	Baltimore		a	do. brown	6½ a 7½
00	Richmond c. mills	4.62	a 4.75	Brazil, white	8½ a 9½
00	do. country	4.62½	a 4.75	do brown	a 6½
00	Dradywine	4.82	a 4.75	Manilla, brown	a 6½
00	Georgetown	4.62½	a 4.75	Lump	
00	Alexandria	4.50	a	Loaf	11½ a 12½

00	Fredericksburg	.. a .	SALT	
00	Petersburg	a 6.00	Turkish Id.	bushel 31 a 32
00	Eye flour	3.25 a 3.50	Bonaire	a
00	Indian meal	3.75 a 2.63	Curacao	26 a 26
00	do. per hhd.	12.00 a 12.25	Ivica	
00			Cadiz	22 a
00	GRAIN.			
00	Wheat, Ohio bush.	1.00 a 1.04	St. Kitts	a
00	do. Genesee	94 a .98	Libson	a

50	do. Southern new	90	a 1.00	Liverpool, ground	a 25
00	Rye, northern	63	a .64	do. sack	1.17 a 1.20
00	Corn north'n & Jersey	43	a .58	do. do. fine	1.37 a 1.47
00	Southern	47	a .50	SOAP.	
00	Barley, N.R.	54	a .	New-York, brown lb.	5 a 7
00	Oats, northern	32	a .34	Castle	11 a 11 1/2
00	do, southern	28	a .29	TALLOW.	

00	do. New-Jersey	Foreign, lb.		
	Beans, tee.	6.12	a 7.69	American
	Peas do.	6.12	a 7.25	TEAS.
00	HEMP.	Imperial, lb.	30	a 90
00	Russia, (on	175	a 190	Gunpowder
00	Manilla	152.00	a 125	Hyson
00	American, dew rot	100.00-115.00	Young Hyson	33
00	do. superior rot	130.00-140.00	Hyson, lb.	20

00	HIDES.	Souchong	21 a 80
00	B. A. & Rio Grande, lb. 12 a 13	Bohea,	a
00	California 4 a 11	TIN.	
00	Oronoco 4 a 11	Block, South Am. lb.	a
00	Mexican 10 q 11	do. East India 14	a 144
00	S. American horse, piece a	In plates & box S.25	a 9.00
00	Calcutta, dry 60 a .85	WOOL.	

00	HOPS.	Am. Sax'y. fleece, lb	33 a 40
00	First sort 1841, lb.	3 a 9	do. merino
	HORNS.		36 a 38
			42 a 38
een	Ox, hundred	5.00 a 75.0	do. pulled, superfine
	Cow	1.00 a 2.00	No. 1
			28 a 30
			No. 2
			22 a 23

Poetry.

THE SLAVE-SHIP.

BY THOMAS PRINGLE.

There was no sound upon the deep,
The breeze lay cradled there;
The motionless waters sank to sleep
Beneath the sultry air;
Out of the cooling brine to leap
The dolphin scarce would dare.

Becalmed on that Atlantic plain,
A Spanish ship did lie;
She stopped at once upon the main,
For not a wave rolled by;
And she watched six dreary days, in vain,
For the storm-bird's fearful cry.

But the storm came not, and still the ray
Of the red and lurid sun
War'd hotter and hotter every day,
Till her crew sank one by one,
And not a man could endure to stay
By the helm, or by the gun.

Deep in the dark and fetid hold
Six hundred wretches wept;
They were slaves, that the cursed lust of gold
From their native land had swept;
And there they stood, the young and old,
While a pestilence o'er them crept.

Crammed in that dungeon-hold they stood,
For many a day and night,
Till the love of life was all subdued
By the fever's scorching blight,
And their dim eyes wept, half tears half blood,
But still they stood upright.

And there they stood, the quick and dead,
Propped by that dungeon's wall,
And the dying motion bent her head
On her child, but she could not fall;
In one dread night the life had fled
From half that were there in thrall.

The morning came, and the sleepless crew
Threw the hatchways open wide;
Then the sickening fumes of death up-flew,
And spread on every side;
And, ere that eve, of the tyrant few,
Full twenty souls had died.

They died, the gaoler and the slave,
They died with the self-same pain;
They were equal then, for no cry could save
Those who bound, or wore, the chain;
And the robber-white found a common grave
With him of the negro-stain.

The pest-ship slept on her ocean-bed,
As still as any wreck,
Till they all, save one old man, were dead,
In her hold, or on her deck.
That man, as life around him fled,
Bowed not his sturdy neck.

He arose, the chain was on his hands,
But he climbed from that dismal place;
And he saw the men that forged his bands,
Lie each upon his face;
There on the deck that old man stands,
The lord of all the space.

He sat him down, and he watched a cloud
Just cross the setting sun,
And he heard the light breeze heave the shroud,
Ere that sultry day was done;
When the night came on, the groans were loud,
And the clouds rose thick and dun.

And still the negro boldly walked
The lone and silent ship;
With a step ofvengeful pride he stalked,
And a sneer was on his lip;
For he laughed to think how Death had balked
The fetters and the whip.

Miscellany.

From the Young Lady's Friend.

THE DUEL.

BY THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD AND JOURNAL.

The Rev Mr. M.—, was a veteran itinerant preacher of the West. He relates many incidents of his itinerant life. Among them, was the following, which I give in his own words as much as possible:

About four miles from N—, is an extensive grove, well known as a meeting place for many of the appointments in that town. I perceived a horse and vehicle among the trees, guarded by a solitary man, who appeared to be the driver. My suspicions were immediately excited, but I rode on. About a mile beyond, I met another carriage, containing four persons, besides the driver, and hastening with all speed.

My fears were confirmed, and I could scarcely doubt that another scene of blood was about to be enacted in those quiet solitudes. What was my duty in the case? I knew too well the tenacity of those notions, and as I advanced, I perceived the horse and vehicle among the trees, guarded by a solitary man, who appeared to be the driver. My suspicions were immediately excited, but I rode on. About a mile beyond, I met another carriage, containing four persons, besides the driver, and hastening with all speed.

The second carriage had arrived, and was tied to a tree. I rode up, attached my horse near it, and through the driver's place of silver, requested him to guard him. While the driver was thus engaged, my thoughts were intensely excited to the grove, which I perceived in that section of the country, and which gave to the duel a character of exalted chivalry, to suppose that my interference would be successful, yet I thought it was my duty to rebuke the sin, if I could not prevent it; and in the name of the Lord I would do it. I immediately wheeled about, and returned with the utmost speed to the grove.

At the opposite extremity, stood the principals, their boots drawn over their pantaloons, their coats, vests, and hats off, handkerchiefs tied over their heads, and tightly belting their waists. A friend and a surgeon were conversing with each, while the seconds were midway between them, arranging the dreadful conflict. One of the principals, a young man, challenged, appeared but twenty years of age. His countenance was singularly expressive of sensibility, but also of cool determination. The other had a stout, ruffian-like bearing—a countenance easy, but sinister and heartless, and he seemed impatient to wreak his vengeance upon his antagonist.

I advanced immediately to the seconds, and declared at once my character and object. "Gentlemen," said I, "excuse my intrusion. I am a minister of the gospel. I know not the merits of your quarrel, but both my heart and my office, require me to bring about a reconciliation between the parties, if possible."

"Sir," replied one of them, "the utmost has been done to effect it, without success, and this is no place to make further attempts." "Under any circumstances, in any place, gentlemen," I replied, "it is appropriate to prevent murder; and such in the sight of God, is the deed you are about to do. I must not be gentleman. In the name of the Lord, I prohibit you from this act. I beseech you to prevent it at once; at least wash your hands from the blood of these men. Retire from the field, and refuse to assist in their mutual murder."

My emphatic remonstrance had a momentary effect. They seemed not disposed to come to terms, if I could get the concurrence of the principals. I passed immediately to the oldest of them. His countenance became more repulsive as I approached him. I was deeply pitted with the small-pox, and there was upon it the most cold-blooded leer I ever saw on a human face. He had given the challenge. I besought him, by every consideration of humanity and morality, to recall it. I referred to the youth and inexperience of his antagonist—the conciliatory disposition of the seconds—the fearful consequences of his soul, if he should fall, and the withering remorse which must ever follow him if he should kill the young man. He evidently thirsted for the blood of his antagonist; but observing that his friend and I were so near, he relented, and he replied, with unfeigned reluctance, that he would not fight. He was, however, that if those reasons were removed, he might recall it, but not otherwise.

I passed to the other. I admonished him of the sin he was about to perpetrate. I referred to his probable domestic relations, and the allusion touched his heart. He suddenly wiped a tear from his eye. "Yes, sir," said he, "there are hearts which would break if they knew I was here." I referred to my conversation with the seconds and the principal, and remarked, that nothing was now necessary to effect a reconciliation but a retraction of the language which had offended his antagonist. "Sir," replied he, planting his foot firmly on the ground, and assuming a look which would have been sublime in a better cause—"Sir, I have uttered nothing but the truth respecting that man, and though I sink into the grave, I will not sanction his villainous character by a retraction."

I assailed him with increased vehemence; but no apparent effect on his judgment or his heart could shake his desperate firmness, and I left him with tears, which I have no doubt he would have shared under other circumstances. What could I do farther? I appealed again to the first principal, but he spurned me with a cool smile. I flew to the seconds, and entreated them on any terms, to adjust the matter and save the shedding of blood. But they had already measured the ground, and were ready to place the principals. "Gentlemen," said I, "the blood of this dreadful deed be upon your souls. I have acquitted myself of it." I then proceeded from the area towards my horse.

What were my emotions as I turned away in despair? What I thought I, must the duel proceed? Is there no expedient to prevent it? In a few minutes, one or both of the men may be in eternity, accursed with blood-guiltiness! Can I not pluck them as brands from the burning? My spirit was in a tumult of anxiety, and just as the principals were taking their positions, I was again on the ground. Standing on the line between them, I exclaimed, "In the name of God, I adjure you to stop this murderous act of blood! It cannot proceed." "Knock him down," cried the elder duelist, with a fearful imprecation. "Sir," exclaimed the younger, "I appreciate your motives, but I demand of you to interfere no more with our arrangements." The seconds seized me by the arms, and compelled me to retire. But I warned them at every step. Never before did I feel so deeply the value and hazard of the human soul. My remarks were without effect, except on one of the friends of the younger principal. "This is a horrible place," said he, "I cannot endure it, and he turned with me to the second, and said, 'Now, then, for it,' cried one of the seconds, as they returned. 'Take your places.' Shudderingly I hastened my pace to escape the result.

"One—two"—and the next sound was lost in the explosion of the pistols! "O God," shrieked a voice of agony! I turned round. The younger principal, with his hand to his face, shrieked again, quivered, and fell to the ground! I rushed to him. With one hand he clung to the earth, the fingers penetrating the sod, while with the other he grasped his left jaw, which was shattered with a horrid wound. I turned with faintness from the sight. The charge had passed through the left side of the mouth, crossed the back part of the head, laying open entirely one side of the face and neck. In this ghastly wound, amid blood and shattered teeth, had he fixed his grasp with a tenacity which could not be removed. Bleeding profusely, and convulsed with agony, he lay for several minutes, the most frightful spectacle I had ever witnessed. The countenances of the spectators expressed a conscious relief when it was announced by the surgeon that death had ended the scene. Meanwhile, the murderer and his party had left the ground.

One of the company was despatched on my horse, to communicate the dreadful news to the family. The dead young man was cleansed from his blood, and borne immediately to his carriage. I accompanied it. It stopped before a small but elegant house. The driver ran to the door and rapped. An elderly lady opened it, with frantic agitation, at the instant when we were lifting the ghastly remains from the carriage. She gazed for a moment, as if thunder-struck, and fell fainting in the door-way. A servant removed her into the parlor, and as we passed with the corpse into the room, I observed her extended on a sofa, and her hands clasped in prayer.

"My brother! my dear brother! if he—O, can I call him?" The attendants bore away the body. I shall never forget the look of utter wretchedness he wore as they led her away—her eyes dipping into tears, and her bosom stained with her brother's blood.

The unfortunate young man was New England origin. He had settled in the N—, where his business had prospered well that he had invited his mother and sister to dwell with him. His home, endeared by gentleness and love, and every temporal comfort, was a scene of happy domestic life. In an evil hour he yielded to a local and prejudicial—a sentiment of hatred and revenge, which his education should have taught him to despise. He was less excusable than his malicious murderer, for he had more light, I better situated. This one step ruined him and his happy family. He was interred the next, with the regrets of the whole community.

His poor mother never left the bed, till she was carried to her grave, to be laid by the side of her son. She died after a delirious fever of a few weeks duration, throughout which she ceased to improve the attendants, with tears, to press her hapless son from the hands of assassins, while imagined, kept him concealed for their murderous purpose. His sister still lives, but poor and broken-hearted. Her beauty and energies have been used by sorrow, and she is dependent on other for her daily bread. I have heard some uncertainties of his antagonist, the most probable of which is, that he died, three years after, of the yellow fever, at New Orleans, raging with the horrors of a pest. Such was the local estimation of this blood deed, that scarcely an effort was made to bring it to justice. Alas, for the influence of fashion and opinion!

When we consider how many heads of mothers, sisters, and wives, have been made by this cruel and deadly custom, shall we not invoke the influence of woman to abolish it? It is upon an accidental state of public opinion, a vicious sentiment of honor. Whose influence is the effectual in correcting or promoting such sentiments that woman? Human laws have failed to meet it, but woman's influence has succeeded. Let her, therefore, be the duelist as it is called, the last, the best, and the only one, from her society, as one who has herself escaped the gallows. Let her exert all the benign influence of her virtues and her charms, to bring disgrace the murderous sentiment which tolerates him, and it cannot be long before the distinction between the duelist and the assassin will cease.

From the New-York Tribune.
HYDROPATHY, OR WATER CURE.

BY CAPTAIN CLARIDGE.

(Continued.)

As to the means by which cures were effected, there was, in the first place, the sweat process. The great desideratum with medical men, was the producing of perspiration, and checking it will. In this they failed; but not so in the later cure. In order to effect it, the bed is removed from the mattress; a blanket is then placed upon it, and the patient extended upon the blanket, which is brought straight round the neck and other parts (the body); then another blanket is applied, and brought tightly round the body; and thus blanket is added to blanket, till seven or eight are put round the patient, and it should be allowed to continue for some time. When we consider how many heads of mothers, sisters, and wives, have been made by this cruel and deadly custom, shall we not invoke the influence of woman to abolish it? It is upon an accidental state of public opinion, a vicious sentiment of honor. Whose influence is the effectual in correcting or promoting such sentiments that woman? Human laws have failed to meet it, but woman's influence has succeeded. Let her, therefore, be the duelist as it is called, the last, the best, and the only one, from her society, as one who has herself escaped the gallows. Let her exert all the benign influence of her virtues and her charms, to bring disgrace the murderous sentiment which tolerates him, and it cannot be long before the distinction between the duelist and the assassin will cease.

There seems to be a good deal of fun among the Celestials, despite their little eyes and their long tails. We dare say that the emperor himself, as well as he is to his subjects, can enjoy a joke or take a part in a merry-making as well as the most jovial of the outside barbarians. Sir Henry Pottinger, in a private letter, gives quite an amusing account of the emperor's court, and the emperor's commissioner, Keying, a portion of which we give:—

In the evening (says Sir Henry Pottinger) the Imperial high commissioner Keying came, according to his engagement, to dine with me, and after he and his two companions had made themselves comfortable, by laying aside their mandarin caps and upper dresses, which is the custom at such parties in China, we sat for a few minutes in the drawing-room while dinner was being served. During this short period, Keying's attention was attracted to the miniature of my family, which happened to be on the table, and he desired Mr. Morrison to explain to me that he had no son himself, and therefore wished to adopt my eldest boy, and to know if I would allow him to come to China.

To this I replied that the lad's education must first be attended to, but that stranger things had happened than his seeing Keying hereafter; on which his excellency rejoined, "Very well, he is my adopted son from this day. His name (which he had previously ascertained) shall henceforward be Frederick Keying Pottinger, and until you send me to me, after he is married, you must allow me to keep his likeness." To this proposal I could make no objection, and I accordingly gave him the picture. Immediately after his excellency expressed a strong wish to have Lady Pottinger's miniature, also, but about giving it I made some little demur, and before the matter was either way settled, dinner was announced, and we went to the table.

I supposed the thing would be forgotten; but when dinner was over, and the emperor's commissioner, Keying, returned, he told me that he had sent me his wife's likeness in return, and that he wanted my whole family to take back with him when he went to Nanking, and eventually to show to his friends at Peking. I felt it impossible to refuse this flattering request, and I had the miniature brought and put into his hands. He immediately rose and placed it on his head, which, I am told, is the highest token of respect and friendship, and he said that he would send me a Tartar song, which would allow me to keep his likeness. To this proposal I could make no objection, and I accordingly gave him the picture. Immediately after his excellency expressed a strong wish to have Lady Pottinger's miniature, also, but about giving it I made some little demur, and before the matter was either way settled, dinner was announced, and we went to the table.

I supposed the thing would be forgotten; but when dinner was over, and the emperor's commissioner, Keying, returned, he told me that he had sent me his wife's likeness in return, and that he wanted my whole family to take back with him when he went to Nanking, and eventually to show to his friends at Peking. I felt it impossible to refuse this flattering request, and I had the miniature brought and put into his hands. He immediately rose and placed it on his head, which, I am told, is the highest token of respect and friendship, and he said that he would send me a Tartar song, which would allow me to keep his likeness. To this proposal I could make no objection, and I accordingly gave him the picture. Immediately after his excellency expressed a strong wish to have Lady Pottinger's miniature, also, but about giving it I made some little demur, and before the matter was either way settled, dinner was announced, and we went to the table.

The whole of this extraordinary action was performed without apparent reference to any one being present and formed quite a scene. He then delivered the miniature to his principal attendant, who was standing behind him, and directed him to send it home in his statechair, in which his excellency had come to dinner, with all his official suite. Afterwards he expressed his deep regret that he could not send me the miniature, and he said that he would send me a Tartar song, which would allow me to keep his likeness. To this proposal I could make no objection, and I accordingly gave him the picture. Immediately after his excellency expressed a strong wish to have Lady Pottinger's miniature, also, but about giving it I made some little demur, and before the matter was either way settled, dinner was announced, and we went to the table.

I supposed the thing would be forgotten; but when dinner was over, and the emperor's commissioner, Keying, returned, he told me that he had sent me his wife's likeness in return, and that he wanted my whole family to take back with him when he went to Nanking, and eventually to show to his friends at Peking. I felt it impossible to refuse this flattering request, and I had the miniature brought and put into his hands. He immediately rose and placed it on his head, which, I am told, is the highest token of respect and friendship, and he said that he would send me a Tartar song, which would allow me to keep his likeness. To this proposal I could make no objection, and I accordingly gave him the picture. Immediately after his excellency expressed a strong wish to have Lady Pottinger's miniature, also, but about giving it I made some little demur, and before the matter was either way settled, dinner was announced, and we went to the table.

As another illustration of the effect of the sweating process, he referred to a cure he performed on a friend of his, a friend of his, who was severely afflicted with rheumatism. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was now able to walk. Captain Clarke, who is said to be unable to walk; but after being put through the sweating process in the morning, he was able that afternoon to take a walk in the Regent's Park, which was in the neighborhood of his own residence. The captain was somewhat fond of society, and though not accustomed to indulge in wine, was still occasionally in the habit of taking it, when he was sure to be attacked by gout; but the moment he felt a twinge, he now had recourse to the sweating process, and was cured in half himself cured. It was said that he had been cured of his rheumatism, and that he was